

TERMS:
ONE YEAR, \$1.50.
SIX MONTHS, \$1.00.
Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

The conservatives of England under Salisbury do not find themselves in a comfortable position growing out of their unexpected advent to power. They defeated Gladstone upon his supply bill, but have not a majority of the House of Commons, and foresee that the Liberals will defeat them as soon as they assume charge of the government. Hence they will dread the consequences of their phryic victory.

The charges of cruelty to convicts are entirely too numerous in this State. Newspaper discussion will only serve to point public attention to the wrong, but the matter ought to be carried to the Courts. If it is true, the guilty men should be punished; and if untrue, the reputation of the contractors and of the State should be vindicated by a verdict of our Courts. We hope all serious charges of cruelty to convicts will hereafter go to the Courts rather than to the press in South Carolina. This would deter from the commission of such outrages, and punish their perpetrators when they happen.

This is the best season of the year to work the public roads, and we trust our County Commissioners will order out the full force of the County for the full time allowed by law, as soon as the lay-by season arrives, not to play marbles or sit in the shade, but to work the public roads. Our roads are in terrible condition, and should receive as thorough overhauling as is possible under the existing law. Good roads are said to be an index to a County's civilization, and if so our civilization is on the retrograde. This should not be. Our County Commissioners, we have no doubt, will take active steps as soon as the condition of the crops will permit, and see to it that the cause of complaint is removed as far as they have the power to do so. Give us better roads.

Gen. McCrady publishes an able article in the *New and Courier* upon the over-construction of railroads in South Carolina, showing that from the standard of Poor's Manual we now have more railroad routes than are wholesome for our people. It is contended that a mile of railroad to every 850 inhabitants is sufficient for the wants of a community, while we now have only 646.47 citizens to each mile of railroad. This argument is to us specious, for it depends upon the production of a country as much as upon the number of its inhabitants as to what its carrying trade will be. There is no danger of new railroads drying up the towns of the State, for experience proves that railroads are stimulants not exhaustives. There may be more roads than are healthy for the stockholders, but that will not injure the prosperity of our country nor of our towns unless they unreasonably involve themselves in debt to secure the roads. Neither is there any danger of the State assuming the debts of the towns or Counties of the State incurred to build railroads. It would take an amendment to the Constitution to accomplish this result, and therefore it is purely visionary to fear such a result. There is much in what Gen. McCrady says about improved highways that is worthy of attention and adoption. His views show thought, and present the advantages of good roads in a forcible way, which should produce practical results. We will lay the letter before our readers at some future time, and present further views upon the highway portion of the subject.

Returned from Louisiana.

Lucy Blackwell, colored, arrived from town last Monday on her return from Louisiana. Her family and forty-three other families, numbering over a hundred souls, left the city of Anderson, in March, 1884, in high hopes of finding great prosperity and happiness on the farms of Louisiana, but her recital of facts show how greatly they have been disappointed.

At their arrival in Louisiana, at the point of distribution among the planters, the following named persons went to what she terms the Lyon farm, viz: Edmund Blackwell, wife and four children—Edmund Blackwell and two of his children are dead.

Edward Davis, wife, and eight children—all dead.

Andrew Walsteine—dead.

Solomon Bowen and wife—both dead—died the same day.

R. B. Session—dead. He left a wife and family in Abbeville County.

David Jones, wife, and seven children—all dead.

Lucy Blackwell reports that of the whole forty-four families, who left Anderson in March, 1884, the following named are all who are still alive, and they have returned to their homes, or as nearly so as their limited means would allow.

Lucy Blackwell and two children—came to Abbeville.

Josh Jones, wife and two children—went by Seneca City, on Air Line Road.

George Davis, wife and two children—stopped at Touca City for want of money to pay passage for the remainder of the way.

Lucy Blackwell spoke lightly of the scenes of sickness and death through which she had passed, and spoke enthusiastically of the crops which she left in that wonderful country, of which she seemed to know so little. She could give no idea as to what part of the State she went to, and could only describe the location as the "Lyon Farm." She is a ginger-cake colored woman, having two children of a darker hue. She wore a white "Mother Hubbard" dress, and was the observed of all observers, while she took great pleasure in relating the facts above stated.—*Abbeville Press and Banner*.

In speaking of cruelty to convicts, the *Abbeville Press and Banner* says: "The air is full of reports as to cruelty of treatment in the management of convicts now at work on the Savannah Valley Railroad, and the many deaths that have occurred there of late would seem to give a coloring of truth to these reports. One instance of cruelty was shown, when out of a squad of eight returning from work one escaped, and the next morning the remaining seven were whipped so unmercifully that one of them has been too disabled to work since. If one half of what has been said of the management of these convicts is true, it is a disgrace to our civilization to allow a continuance of this barbaric treatment.

The Returned Convicts.

The *Register*, yesterday placed the reading public in possession of the facts that there were rumors of a repetition of inhuman treatment of convicts at the camp of Maj. Twigg, who is working them on the line of the Savannah Valley Railroad, in Abbeville County, and that seven of the convicts from that camp had been returned to the Penitentiary in a disabled condition. Colonel John C. Haskell, who had returned from Abbeville on last Tuesday, informed the Governor that reports of cruel treatment inflicted upon the convicts employed on the Savannah Valley Railroad were correct. These reports stated that the convicts were compelled to work fifteen hours a day, and that the indications strongly pointed to harsh treatment as the cause of two deaths which had occurred recently. At the Governor's request, Colonel Haskell submitted a statement of these reports in writing; whereupon the Governor immediately directed the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, accompanied by the Surgeon, to make a personal inspection of the convicts, and after a careful investigation of the charges of maltreatment, to make a full report of their condition. In accordance with these instructions, Colonel Lipscomb and Dr. Deane left on Wednesday for the convict camp.

A reporter of the *Register* was at the Penitentiary yesterday morning when Dr. Gaubert, who, in the absence of the Physician of the Penitentiary attends to the duties, examined these convicts. They were all negroes, their names being Tom Williams, John Williams, Elias Williams, Massa Cameron, Joe Armstrong, Nathan Mitchell and Paten Wilson. Five of them were in the hospital, where they had been placed immediately upon their arrival. They were suffering from various causes, but nothing in their cases pointed to such brutal or severe treatment at the camp as indicated by the rumors above alluded to. None of them made any complaint of being themselves subjected to treatment harsher than being compelled to leave their camp before daylight in the morning in order to reach the work, which was five or six miles away, working until dark and not getting back to camp until about 9 o'clock at night. They all spoke of the brutality practiced on some of the other convicts by a white man named Jackson from Georgia, who was left in charge of them during the absence of Major Twigg and Captain Cahill. In consequence of the fearful beatings inflicted by this man on them two convicts had died within a month past, one being Sam. Fladd from Orangeburg County and the other John Fant, both negroes. Another convict, named Henry Porter, had been bound up with wires and beaten until, as the witnesses said, his head was split, and he lay on his back down, and in that condition he now lies at the camp. When Captain Cahill returned to the camp after an absence of about a week, during which, it is alleged, these atrocities were perpetrated by Jackson, the latter left, as the witnesses believe, having been dismissed by Captain Cahill.

It will be seen that the Governor has acted promptly on receipt of the first information, and while it is likely that the rumored atrocities have been greatly magnified, there is little room to doubt that the official investigation which Col. Lipscomb and Dr. Pope are now making on the spot, will show that sufficient cause exists to justify the demand which was made so emphatic during the last year, on the report of similar brutalities, that these exhibitions of inhumanity to these defenseless creatures shall henceforth be made impossible by abolishing the system of leasing convicts outside the Penitentiary. Meanwhile we await the developments which may be made on the return of Col. Lipscomb and Dr. Pope.—*Columbia Register*.

A Queer Scene in Court.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, June 20.—A fight occurred in the District Courtroom last night which came near resulting fatally. The trial of young Stephens, charged with the murder of Dr. Wallace, at Mansfield, in this county, had just opened, the entire day having been spent in impugning a jury. The attorneys were tired and petulant. Henry Furman, the leading counsel for the defense, became embroiled in a controversy with County Attorney Bowlin, and they finally came to blows. Every one expected to see a double tragedy. The Courtroom was quickly emptied. Both men were undoubtedly armed, and each only waiting for the other to draw. In the midst of this confusion Judge Beckman leaped from the bench into the arena. As he did so, Lawyer Weare, who is associated with Bowlin in the prosecution, excitedly struck the Judge a very severe blow under the ear. The Court was dazed for an instant, but being a powerful man, he instantly recovered his balance and let fall a sledge-hammer blow that prostrated Lawyer Weare. Turning his attention to the principal combatants, who by this time had clinched and were committing mayhem upon one another's ears and cheeks, the Judge commanded the jury to the right and quell the riot. At the same time the Court seized one of the combatants and two juries another, thus separating them. Furman and Bowlin were fined \$50 each for contempt, after which the Court immediately adjourned, as all the combatants were bleeding profusely. The Court did not find Lawyer Weare. It is feared the feeling engendered will yet result in a tragedy.

A Wife and Baby for \$100.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—Henry Sauerbier, wife and baby arrived here from Logan, Ohio, and put up at the Empire House. To-day a burly Irishman, also from Logan, put in appearance and had a conference with Sauerbier. The result of the meeting was the sale of Sauerbier's wife and baby to McFarland for \$100. Sauerbier at first wanted more money, but McFarland refused to raise his bid. Last night McFarland, the woman and the infant returned to Logan, while Sauerbier took a train for Chicago. The deal was a genuine one, and is vouched for by the landlord of the hotel, who heard the trade talked over and saw the written agreement.

Loring and his Loot.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Post says that first controller Durham has officially requested Dr. Loring, ex-commissioner of agriculture, to make good his accounts, and that the business of his department may be closed. The same paper states that Dr. Loring has recently transferred property in this city to John A. Loring, of Boston, consisting of the house in which he resides and a lot on K street. Dr. Loring is held responsible for an item of about \$30,000, expended for seeds in excess of the seed appropriation. The money was taken from other funds of the department.

It is said, on the best authority, that President Cleveland and the Administration are entirely and absolutely opposed to all acquisitions of territory, whether of Cuba or parts of Mexico or elsewhere. The President feels very strongly and positively on this point. He believes that we have now as much territory and as large a mass of illiterate and incongruous material in our population as we can safely manage. He is totally opposed to an aggrandizing foreign policy and believes that we have work enough to do at home in reforming our home Administration.

Thirty-six out of the one hundred and thirty-two applicants for admission to the West point academy have been found deficient. Among the successful ones is Andrews, a colored applicant from South Carolina.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Joint Summer Meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and the State Grange.

Arrangements have been perfected with the Railroad authorities for free passage for three delegates from each County Agricultural Society or Club to the joint Summer meeting of this Society and of the State Grange to be held at Bennettsville, Marlboro County, on Wednesday, the fifth of August next. The County Agricultural Society is invited and requested to be represented at the meeting. There is no such County Association, farmers' Club or Society it is desired that such organization be taken at once; that a meeting of citizens be called by salesmen in July to select three delegates to the Summer meeting and inform me at once of the names of delegates so chosen so that the necessary arrangements may be made for transportation, and homes assigned.

The name of each delegate with post-office address should be plainly written. These annual Summer meetings are becoming more important, and are important factors, educationally and otherwise, in connection with the Annual State Fair in developing by experience as well as observations the varied resources of our State. It is hoped, therefore, that the meeting at Bennettsville will be well attended by all interested in the cause of Agriculture and that it will give further impetus to the efforts of our people in attaining the highest round in the ladder of prosperity and happiness.

The Pee Dee section is little known to our Piedmont people, and a visit to the County of the State claiming, and no doubt justly, the credit of being the most in cotton culture; with her broad level fields; thrifty population and unbounded hospitality of her citizens will insure to the Agriculturists of our State a pleasant recreation from their busy and trying experiences at home and furnish them a delightful impetus for the completion of their labors.

We have the assurance of a full delegation from our sister State Georgia, whose presence and the benefit of their counsel will add still more to the interesting occasion.

By order of the President.
THOS. W. HOLLOWAY,
Secretary.

ESSAYISTS AND SUBJECTS.

Col. Thomas J. Moore, Spartanburg—Tobacco, the kind to be grown on the different soils of the State.

H. B. Buist, Esq., Greenville—Grape Culture and wine manufacture.

E. L. Rivers, Esq., James Island—Best and most economical method of Drainage and Irrigation.

Washington A. Clark, Esq., Columbia—Thoroughbred Cattle.

Dr. P. E. Chazal, State Chemist, Columbia—Fertilizers best suited to the agricultural products on the different soils of our State.

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.
The preparing and growing Winter forage crops.

THOS. W. HOLLOWAY,
Secretary S. A. & M. S. & S. G.

Kainit as a Manure.

Dr. Lucius, the Prussian minister of agricultural affairs, spoke as follows at the sitting of the House of Deputies on the 14th March, 1885:

Regarding the matter mentioned by Deputy Schultz-Lupitz, I can only gladly state that all those agricultural measures, in the furthering of which the ministry of agriculture is particularly interested, are on his part also zealously supported to the advantage of agriculture at large. I can only acknowledge the application of artificial manures, more especially of Kainit, for provinces and districts with light sandy soils, is of the highest importance, and it affords me very great pleasure to see that Deputy Schultz-Lupitz has such personal and important practical results to bring before us, thereby rendering valued services to agriculture. The results that have been produced on light soils with artificial manures, especially with Kainit, are certainly in the highest degree surprising, and it is quite right, and will well repay the trouble, to enumerate them here in order to call the attention of that part of the population whom it may concern to what may thus be attained.

"During last summer, in Neunhausen, here in the Mark, I was personally able to see what wonderful effects can be produced in a movable sandy soil with artificial manure; in considering which, however, we must presume that at the proper time, rain does not completely fail, as was the case in this instance. I have seen adjacent fields, one belonging to a peasant proprietor and the other to a wealthy landowner. Whilst on the one hand there was a perfect wood of rye, standing to man's height, and upon the other a bare, brown, and unproductive field, the difference was due to the fact that the peasant proprietor had used Kainit, whilst the landowner had not. The result was that the peasant proprietor's field was not much less than 15-16 centner per morgen, (equal to about 45-50 bushels per acre), alongside of it, and merely divided by a shallow furrow, the peasant proprietor's field, whose soil had the same properties, stood there in all its miserable poverty, and the result was that the peasant proprietor's field, (equal to about 6-10 bushels per acre).

"On the occasion of my inspection, I remarked that the edge of the field belonging to the peasant proprietor showed a greatly increased growth where, as a few paces further on, the falling off was very marked. I inquired the cause of this from the inspector who accompanied me, and he informed me that this tract of land was used for beating out the sack of Kainit in distributing the dung, and it is probably that the better condition of this part of the field was entirely due to the Kainit which had fallen off during the process of beating out the sacks. I have never seen such a tangible proof of what it is possible to attain in this way."

Cursing the Judge.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 19.—Frank Whitney and Charles Dupuis, convicted burglars, were arraigned in the criminal court yesterday. When Judge Norton asked Whitney if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, the prisoner sprang to his feet, abused the court with a volley of profane and threatening words, and then, hurled a pair of handcuffs at the judge's head, spattering the heavy plate glass. Whitney turned fiercely upon the police, and had to be soundly beaten before he was subdued. His friends in the courtroom pressed into the prisoner's box, and the officers were finally compelled to draw their revolvers. The two men were handcuffed and taken to Michigan City prison.

Judge Forker, the Republican nominee for governor of Ohio, received a letter of congratulation from Jamais, Haiti, in which was an offer from that gentleman to stump Ohio for Forker this fall.

The Greenville News says: "By the way, what has become of J. Hendrix McLane and the Greenback party in the present crisis? They seem to have disappeared from the very face of the earth since the November cyclone, and even their memory is becoming indistinct."

Spartanburg Herald: The six carrier pigeons, liberated on Monday, 31st inst., at 6 o'clock a. m., by express agent J. D. Steen, on the top of the Palmetto House, reached Baltimore, Md., at 4 p. m. the same day, notwithstanding the day was stormy and rainy. The distance, air line, is about 100 miles, being an average of fifty miles an hour for the birds.

Remarkable Stalk of Cotton.

Mr. G. K. Williams sent the *Register* yesterday a stalk of upland cotton taken from a thirty-acre field near Gadsden, some twenty miles below this city. The stalk is a remarkable one for any season in the State. It is a careful measurement, thirty-two inches in height, and by close count has fifty forms and two blooms. The stalk appears to us to be a hybrid of the cluster and common variety. It has evidently made rapid growth in the last fifteen days, as is shown by the openness of its limbs. Such a stalk would create a fine record in the field of the 4th of July field of such cotton should have five feet between the rows and nothing less than three feet between the stalks. This would give about 3,000 stalks to the acre. With 100 good average pods gathered to the stalk this would show 300,000 pods gathered, and 100 to 150 pounds of lint. In the seed, just 300 pounds of lint, or two good marketable bales of 450 pounds each.

In crops of such growth distance is all important and no crop of rank growth can possibly make anything like a full yield without it. We recall here an incident often told as an illustration of courage in handling cotton crops of abnormal growth. The late Captain Huguenin, of Upper St. Luke's, near a field of cotton on Bear Island. Year after year he had lost crops upon it owing to overgrowth, though the plants promised an overwhelming yield. One season, when most promising, he made a close inspection of the field, accompanied by his experienced overseer and trusted driver. He saw an immense growth and at once ordered every stalk cut out with a sharp axe, so as not to disturb the roots of the remaining plants. He visited the field again shortly afterwards, and seeing still an enormous growth he ordered, against the strenuous protestations of the overseer and driver, every third row cut out. The result was an enormous crop, and Bear Island proved a gold mine ever afterwards. Other planters on the coast had the same experience, and it is well known that in the Mississippi bottoms the distance between the rows is six and seven feet, with full distance between plants on the row. There can be no doubt about it, the cotton plant must have sun and air, and if it is crowded it will not often give half the yield that it would with proper space.

Of course this matter requires judgment and that common sense in the conduct of the crop, which is worth piles of all other sense to any planter.

We would like to see two acres of this thirty-acre field experimented on—one of them given the usual distance and the other struck to the utmost distance which judicious experience would warrant.—*Columbia Register*.

A colored preacher, who had been put on trial before a jury in Darlen, Ga., for some offense, was brought in not guilty the other day. The defendant said: "Read that again." "Not guilty" was repeated. With a spring he bounded into the air, giving vent to religious ejaculations. The colored women, who crowded the court room, set up a hallooing chorus, in which the preacher joined, and the judge had to sit still and let them have it out.

The people of Pickens County believe in railroads, and are willing to pay for their building. They are now paying a tax of 21 mills on the dollar on account of their subscription to the Air Line road, and in several townships they have recently voted to be taxed 5 per cent. upon their property for the purpose of completing the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago road.

A special from Dalton, Ga., says that Lem Jones, a disreputable citizen of Spring Place, Murray County, Ga., who has persistently refused to provide for his family, was taken from his home on Saturday night and terribly flogged by a party of twenty masked men. He was told that if he did not do better the dose would be repeated.

It is reported that General G. W. C. Lee had resigned the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. It is stated to-night, upon the highest authority, that General Lee has tendered his resignation in consequence of ill health, but it is believed that some arrangement will be made to relieve him.

Five hundred and forty-one Mormons sailed on Saturday, June 19th, bound for the United States. The Mormon industry in this country can never thrive so long as the monopolist Saints are allowed to import pauper wives free of duty. A prohibitory tariff should be promptly enacted for the protection of the home market.

Agriculture must have been in a backward state in the eighteenth century, on the banks of the Potomac, since it is one of the staples of the State, and one hundred cows and yet was compelled to buy butter. That reads more like a Texas than a Maryland yarn.

George A. Fyers, of Baltimore, a white man, has been convicted of beating his wife while she was in a delicate condition of health. He was sentenced to receive fifteen lashes, and to forfeit his jail, with a fine of \$500, and a white man sentenced to the lash for wife-beating.

It is estimated that forty leading hotels in New York entertained an average of 5,000 transient guests daily. Including the lodging houses, it is believed that not less than 15,000 transient guests find a resting place in New York every night.

It is said that 955 farms in Iowa are owned by women, and that twenty farms are managed by women. There are 125 women physicians and five women attorneys-at-law in the State.

By actual count, said to have been made there recently, 22,808 vehicles passed a certain point on Broadway, New York, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Five colored school teachers have been indicted at the present term of court in Aiken for forgery.

Sorofala.

I have had hereditary sorofala broken out on my face eight years. My mother and one sister died with it, and I, supposing that I would go as other members of the family had, had despaired of life. This treatment of mercury and potash saved me, and I am now cured of the disease. In this condition I was pressed to use Swift's Specific. After taking six bottles the fearful ulcers on my neck and face disappeared and the scars only remain to remind me of my suffering. Had I taken S. S. S. at first, I would have been a different man.

FRANK GILCHERT, Danville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1884.

Eczema.

I was afflicted for nearly four years with eczema. The doctors called it at first erysipelas. I was treated by physicians. I was used by Swift's Specific. I used about ten bottles and have had no trouble with it since. I refused to take it even after it was recommended to me by others, for some time—such was my prejudice of the name of it; but having tried it myself, I now believe it is the best blood purifier in all my knowledge.

My mother and one sister died with it, and I, supposing that I would go as other members of the family had, had despaired of life. This treatment of mercury and potash saved me, and I am now cured of the disease. In this condition I was pressed to use Swift's Specific. After taking six bottles the fearful ulcers on my neck and face disappeared and the scars only remain to remind me of my suffering. Had I taken S. S. S. at first, I would have been a different man.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Lash.

The bastinado in the East is said to be prepotent in the correction of individual crime. Even Mr. Bergh admits that no man punished that way once ever has need of a second dose for a similar offense. Delaware has found her whipping post the best corrective of certain crimes, and so has England. Men who did not grieve at imprisonment or transportation were cowed by personal chastisement. The very sight of a cat-o'-nine-tails became an incentive to virtue. Maryland has revived corporal punishment for wife-beating, and the law is enforced. The first person punished was a negro. The second is a white man highly connected, who brutally assailed his wife when she most required his tenderest affection. He has been sentenced to one year's incarceration and twenty lashes well laid on his bare back. It is said that fine and imprisonment had no terrors for him, but he broke down at the whipping.

Not a few of the papers, East and West, that set up such a howl over the punishments of slave times in the South, are beginning to recognize the efficacy of the whipping post, especially in cases of cruelty and outrage toward women. The human brute stalks about multitudinously East and West, and the best way to subdue him and protect the female is seen to be bodily chastigation. There would be fewer bestial crimes and fewer lynchings if the law inflicted upon the sensual villain, irrespective of color, a sound thrashing.

We would not be surprised if much of the juvenile depravity of the day had been caused by neglect of the good old Bible precept of rod discipline; and it seems to be a stern and imperative necessity to introduce the lash for punishment of certain classes of hardened and mature offenders.—*Augusta Chronicle*.

There is a mortgage and lien on record in the Clerk's office at Pickens given to secure the payment of five dollars, in which the mortgagor conveys to the mortgagee a stock, farming implements, crops and all his household and kitchen furniture.

"My dear, if you do not marry you will be an old maid." "Yes, but if I marry I shall be made old."

COME AND SEE

THE COMMON SENSE WATER LIFTER,

— TO BE SEEN AT —

L. H. SEEL'S TIN AND STOVE HOUSE.

ALSO AT THE PUBLIC WELL, North of the Court House. Can be bought for one-half what others cost, and will last a life-time. Windless cannot slip from the hand, as it is a Patent Rubber Cup. A child can draw three gallons of water in half the time it usually takes in the old way.

June 25, 1885 50 6m

REDUCTION!

In order to further reduce my Stock by August 1st, I have determined to greatly reduce the prices, and to cash buyers or prompt time customers I have solid bargains to offer in—

SHOES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, HATS, & C.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

Big stock, good variety, and at prices you never heard of before.

PATENT HEEL SWEEPS

And other styles to work your cotton with.

J. J. BAKER, Benson House.

June 25, 1885 50

JOHN E. PEOPLES,

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Van Winkle Gin, Feeder

AND CONDENSER,

Manufactured at Atlanta, Georgia, and to which the Premium was awarded at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, Charleston Industrial Exhibition, Feb. 2, 1882, and at the South Carolina and Georgia State Fairs 1881.

CERTIFICATE:

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.—A warranted best Sample, best general results in Ginning, and best constructed Machine, the first prize, \$100, or Gold Medal.

JAMES—B. S. RICKS, Mississippi.
T. W. SMEDDS, Mississippi.
W. E. BARROWS, Connecticut.

H. J. KIMBALL, Director General Atlanta Cotton Exposition.

THE VAN WINKLE FEEDER AND CONDENSER can be attached to any other Gin; so parties having other make of Gins and wishing Feeders or Condensers can be supplied by sending in their order in time, and I will guarantee satisfaction.

All kinds of **Fulley and Shafting** and **Most Improved Cane Mills** and **Evaporators** furnished to order.

Van Winkle King Cotton Press

Has long been before the public, and is too well known to need any further description. Its chief points of merit are: It takes very little room; is easily handled, and takes so little power; can be used on all kinds of power—horse, steam or water. Ginning and packing can all go on at the same time without interfering with the Gin. A two-inch belt will pack a 500 lb. bale of cotton. It saves its cost the first season in labor.

Read the following testimonial:
ANDERSON, S. C.—Mr. John E. Peoples—Sir: The Steam Power Van Winkle Cotton Press bought of you last Fall has given entire satisfaction. I packed bales of cotton weighing 650 to 725 lbs. in five minutes with all ease, using a 4-inch belt and 25 lbs. steam. There did not seem any more strain on the Press than with a 450 lb. belt. For durability, strength, lightness of power, small quantity of steam required, economy of space, I deem it the King of all Cotton Presses; especially so at the low price at which it can be bought paid within reach of every man running a steam Gin. In fact I would not be without it for twice its cost. I would advise all my friends to buy one of Van Winkle's Steam Power Cotton Presses, as M. A. COBB.

You will save its cost in labor in one year.

Below are the names of parties who are using the Van Winkle Press, who will testify as to its merits:

W. M. Martin, Shirley & Co., Reshen Clinckales, Broyles, Smith & Co., James N. Richley, J. W. Prevost, Gantt & Co., W. Q. Hammond, Sligh & Woodin, Stringer & Poore, John McAllister, F. W. & M. Ashley, Garrett & Opi, G. P. Davis, S. J. Duckworth, M. A. Mahaffey, Mr. Simpson, Piedmont, S. C.

THE HALL SELF-FEEDING COTTON GIN.

Manufactured at Sing Sing, N. Y., has given satisfaction wherever used. The Sars are made of the best imported steel. The saw shaft is the largest made. An examination of other Gins will convince you it is the most substantially built Gin in use. It never breaks the roll, and therefore does away with the expense of the revolving head, the secret of making the Gin to prevent its breaking the roll is in the proper shape of the roll-box. Every one should examine the improvements in the Hall Gin made this year, especially the improvement in the Feeder.

Below I give you a few names of those who have purchased the Hall Gin:

Lewis C. Shinkles, W. M. Shirley, J. E. & J. P. McFarland, Broyles, Smith & Co., James N. Richley, J. W. Prevost, Gantt & Co., W. Q. Hammond, Sligh & Woodin, Stringer & Poore, John McAllister, F. W. & M. Ashley, Garrett & Opi, G. P. Davis, S. J. Duckworth, M. A. Mahaffey, Mr. Simpson, Piedmont, S. C.

John E. Kelly, J. C. & W. P. Shirley, J. B